

Theatre-Royal.

MR KEMBLE most respectfully informs the Public, that in consequence of Mrs. Mattocks's indisposition, there will be no Play this Evening.

To-Morrow Evening, Friday, July 6, will be presented, The Comedy of

THE CONSCIOUS LOVERS.

Sealand — Mr. KEMBLE.
Myrtle — Mr. WOODS.
Cymberton — Mr. ROCK.
And Tom, by — Mr. KNIGHT.
Phyllis, by — Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Indiana — Mrs. KEMBLE.

At the end of the Play, Mrs. Mattocks will (by particular desire) speak one of those EPILOGUES which she had the honour of reciting, by command of their Majesties, at their late Fete given at Frogmore, in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Duke of Württemberg. After which the favourite Song of "Logie o' Buchan,"

By Mrs. KEMBLE.

BEFORE THE VANCE.

THE BARBER'S PETITION.

With a New Song in Character, called

WIGS.

Including his Own Wig, the Doctor's Wig, the Counsellor's Wig, the Lawyer's Wig, the Coachman's Wig, the Ladies' Wig, &c. By Mr. KNIGHT.

To which will be added by particular desire,

THE SPOILED CHILD.

Little Pickle (with Songs) — Mrs. KNIGHT.
Tagg — Mr. KNIGHT.
Doors open at six, the performance to begin at seven o'clock precisely.
Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had at the Box Office of the Theatre, as usual.

LANDS IN FIRESHIRE.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st day of August next, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS OF POWGUILD AND DUNDONALD, lying in the parish of Auchtermuchty, about five miles north-west of Kirkcaldy, consisting of 491 Scots acres, the greatest part of which is arable. They hold feu of a subject superior, for payment of 5 marks, and are valued in the cess-books at 179l. Scots. The present rental is very low.

The lands of Powguild contain several valuable farms of coal, and as there is an excellent lime rock on the adjoining estate, the lands could be greatly improved at a small expense; and a considerable part of them being out of lease, a purchaser might begin his improvements immediately.

The grounds will be shown by Clephan Dounie at the house of Powguild, and further information will be obtained by applying to Robert Beaton, Esq. at Lochgelly by Kinghorn, or to Mr. Henry Clephan, W. S. No. 53, Queen Street, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, before the day of sale.

EDINBURGH PRICES OF MEAL, JULY 3.

Lothian per Boll.	South Country, 10.
First, L. 17 6	First, L. 17 0
Second, 17 3	Second, 17 0
Third, 16 0	Third, 16 0

LONDON GAZETTE, June 30.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 29, 1798.

Copy of a letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Endymion*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Wexford, the 22d of June, 1798.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that when cruising at the entrance of St. George's Channel with the squadron under my command, I received information on the 19th, that the King's troops were to commence their attack on the rebels at Wexford on the 20th or 21st. I immediately proceeded off that harbour with the ships named in the margin, and five cutters which I had collected. Lieutenant Carpenter, Sen. Lieutenant of the *Endymion*, was immediately dispatched in command of the cutters and ship's launches, manned and armed with cannonades in their prows to blockade the inward part of the entrance of the harbour, and to prevent the escape of the rebel armed vessels, and others, of which they were in possession, to the amount of forty or fifty sail. On the 21st I was joined by the *Chapman* and *Weazle* sloops, which, being of light draught of water, anchored much nearer in than the frigates could venture, and thereby gave more effectual protection to the cutters and launches destined to attack the harbour and fort at the entrance of it, which fired on them. On the arrival of Captain Keen of the *Chapman*, I directed him to conduct the operations of the cutters and launches, and to endeavour to possess himself of the harbour and fort, the tides being so low, and the wind blowing out, that neither of the sloops could get in. The launches proceeded to attack the fort, of which they soon possessed themselves, upwards of 200 of the rebels precipitately retreating from it, leaving behind them their colours flying and three six pounders. The launches then immediately proceeded up the harbour; and upon their arrival at the town, had the happiness to find the King's troops were just marching into it, having entirely defeated the rebels in two separate attacks on the 20th and 21st, and who are now flying in all directions, two of their Generals, Hay and Roche, taken prisoners.

As the object of the Squadron remaining at anchor here is now fully accomplished, it is my intention to get to sea to-morrow, if possible; and I am happy to be informed, since the reduction of Wexford, that the appearance of his Majesty's ships and vessels off the harbour, and the measures pursued by them, has been attended with the happiest consequences, and greatly contributed to check the further progress of the horrible massacres that have been committed in the town of Wexford, disgraceful to humanity.

There being a number of boats and small vessels along the coast, belonging to the rebels, which I conceived would be employed in facilitating the escape of the fugitives, I have ordered the boats of the Squadron in, and destroyed about 100 of them; in some, pikes were found concealed.

The public service, has greatly benefited by the judicious arrangements of Captain Keen and Lieutenant Carpenter, and by the zeal and activity manifested by them, and the officers and people employed in the different ships, boats, and launches under their command, and otherwise.

* *Endymion*, *Phoenix*, *Glenmore*, *Melampus*, *Unicorn*.

Extract of a letter from Captain HALFRED, of his Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Plymouth, the 5th inst.

I HAVE the honour of acquainting you, for their Lordships information, that his Majesty's ship under my command arrived here this morning, in company with the *Caroline* French privateer, and the *Henry* of Liverpool, her prize. The above ships were captured by the *Phoenix*, on the 31st ult. in lat. 49. deg. 2. min. N. long. 15. deg. 38. min. W. The *Caroline* is a very handsome ship, captured only eight months old, and sails exceedingly fast. She is pierced for 20 guns, carrying twelve and sixes, most of which were thrown overboard in chase, and 105 men; had been

ten days from Nantz, without making any other capture than the *Henry*, and a Danish ship. The *Henry* is a valuable ship, bound to Jamaica, and was captured by the above privateer on the 3d ult. on which day we also sent in an American ship, which had been taken some days before.

This privateer is one of those I went in search of the 28th ult. agreeably to intelligence I received from the Success transport, and by which ship I had the honour of acquainting you for their Lordships information, by letter of that date.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Sir C. Agill, dated Kilkenny 24th June; a list of the killed and wounded at the attack on Vinegar Hill, and a second letter from Sir C. Agill, dated Kilkenny 26th June—all of which appeared formerly in this paper, under the head Dublin official accounts.]

WAR-OFFICE, June 26, 1798.

Dumfriesshire Fusible Cavalry.

Thomas Lovell, to be Cornet, vice Vetch, promoted.

1st Battalion of the Broadbent Fusibles.

Captain-Lieutenant John Cameron to be Captain of a Company, vice Grey, promoted. Lieutenant Archibald McArthur, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Cameron, promoted. Ensign Patrick MacArthur to be Lieutenant, vice A. McArthur. Ensign G. G. Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice M. Vean, deceased. James Robertson to be Ensign, vice P. MacArthur. Sergeant John Campbell, from the 2d battalion, to be Ensign, vice Smith, who resigns.

Salton Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

Colonel Charles Maitland to be Major, vice Wight, appointed to the militia.

North Berwick Volunteers.

Lieutenant Robert Burn to be Captain, vice Dalrymple, promoted. Ensign John Kirk to be Lieutenant, vice Burn. John Grieve to be Ensign, vice Kirk.

WESTMINSTER, June 28.

This day the Lords being met, and the Commons having come, the Royal Assent was given, in virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, to an act for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom, and for granting new and additional duties of customs on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of certain ships entering outwards or inwards, to or from foreign ports, until the signing of the preliminary articles of peace—an act for raising an additional sum of money by loans or Exchequer bills—an act for transferring the management of the salt duties to the Commissioners of Excise, and for granting duties and drawbacks thereon—an act for explaining and amending certain acts relating to the stamp duties—an act to explain and amend an act respecting the duties upon male servants, carriages, horses, mules and dogs—an act for abolishing certain offices in the customs, and for regulating certain other offices therein, and for applying the fees which have been received from vacant offices towards the augmentation of the superannuation fund—an act to prevent the mischief arising from the printing and publishing of newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publishing of such papers—an act more effectually to prevent, during the war, persons being his Majesty's subjects from voluntarily repairing to or remaining in France—an act to amend an act for establishing regulations respecting aliens—an act for regulating the shipping and carrying of slaves from the coast of Africa—and to several English road bills.

JUNE 29.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being come, his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to—an act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned—an act for raising the sum of three millions by loans or Exchequer bills—an act to revive and continue, until the tenth day of April, 1799, and amend an act, passed in the last session, for granting to his Majesty additional duties on distilleries; and for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on spirits distilled for consumption; and a duty on un-malted grain used in distilleries in Scotland, and for altering and amending certain other acts of Parliament for the regulation of distilleries in Scotland—an act for ascertaining the duty payable on taxed carts—an act for the regulation of the professional force of cavalry—an act for the better security and defence of Liverpool.

His Majesty afterwards delivered a speech from the Throne, and prorogued the Parliament.—(See our list.)

REMARKS.

William Croft, now ex-late of the city of Bristol, soap-boiler. Andrew Mackean, of Manchester, Lancashire, cotton spinner. Richard Mee, King's Arms, Stafford, nail-ironmonger. Roger Haynes, of Swallow Street, Westminster, hackneyman. Charles Garland, late of Brackley, Northampton; salesman. John Tury, of Wimborne, Dorset, dealer and chapman. William Blake, of the Strand, Middlesex, baker. John Jarrett younger, of Water-Lane, London, merchant. Joseph Tant, now or late of Finbury, Middlesex, carpenter. William Chatteris, of Leicester, grocer and druggist. Joseph Simpson, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-thrower.

London.

JULY 2.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the whole of the valuable West India convoy yesterday off Portsmouth.

Advices are received from Admiral Sir R. Onslow. On Wednesday morning he was close in with the *Texel*. Four large vessels and several smaller ones, were in Mars Deep, apparently ready for sea.

The *Texel* is declared to be blockaded, and the neutral vessels persisting in going thither, are liable to seizure. Notice to this effect has been given to the Danish, Swedish, Russian, and American Consuls, at our several ports.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last arrived this morning.

The latest date from Rastadt is the 15th ult. Jean Debry, the French plenipotentiary, had verified his powers. Sieyès had passed through Rastadt on his way to Berlin.

The destination of the *Toulon* fleet is not yet known positively, but at Genoa the belief is, that it has failed for Constantinople, to strike a stroke in favour of the rebel Bahaw—or perhaps, to speak more correctly, against the Grand Signor; after which they will act with the Bahaw, as circumstances may dictate. All this, however, is mere conjecture; the accounts of the force are more to be depended on—the land troops from Toulon were 19,000, the convoy from Genoa had 12,000 on board 100 transports, that from Civita Vecchia had likewise 12,000; so that Buonaparte has 43,000 under his command. The fleet, when it left the neighbourhood of Leghorn, at the end of May, steered its course up the Mediterranean.

The Spanish fleet is reported to have received orders to attack our fleet on that coast, should its force be diminished by any of the ships being sent after the French fleet.

From all accounts, the Mediterranean is likely soon to present an interesting scene; for, according to letters from Constantinople, a Russian fleet of 12 ships of the line and 14 large frigates has failed from the ports in the Crimea, bound, it is believed, for the Mediterranean, and a second fleet is fitting out at Cherbourg.—This measure may be productive of labour for Buonaparte, which he has not calculated upon.

From Algiers we learn, that the Dey has ordered four frigates, and the same number of smaller vessels, to cruise against all Venetian ships, under whatever flag they may be found.

Letters from Toulouze state, that a trader of that Commune has received a letter from Toulon, dated the 19th Prairial, and conceived in the terms:—"A brig entered yesterday into this port, which brought the happy intelligence of the capture of the island of Malta by the French. The fleet which failed from Toulon on the 30th Floreal, has entered into the port of that island, and without any resistance from the Maltese; and at this moment the three-coloured standard is erected on all the forts in the island."

The French Government appears to be greatly dissatisfied with the new Helvetic Republic. The Swiss, who still discover that love for independence for which they have so long been distinguished, are indignant at the haughty pretensions, and insolent conduct of the French. As the French, however, have acquired that footing in Switzerland, which will enable them to maintain their power, the complaints of the oppressed will only accelerate their own ruin, and too late they will experience the folly of trusting to the pretended friendship of an ambitious neighbour.

The King of Denmark has forbidden the sale in his ports of the cargoes of any vessels taken and sent in there by the French cruisers.

The Magistrates of Worship-street have given notice to several persons calling themselves Deists, Universalists, Methodists, about Hoxton, in the habit of haranguing the populace, of their determination to prevent such assemblages in future. One of the principals of these inflammatory meetings is a retailer of spirits.

The embarkation of the South Devon and Dorset regiments of militia, at Portsmouth, was completed on Thursday afternoon. About 1500 went on this service, and about 500 out of both regiments peremptorily declined it.

The drawback on refined sugars for exportation will not be allowed again till after the 23d of August; and in case the average price is above 65s. for the six weeks preceding that period, the drawback will not be allowed even then.

EAST INDIA ARRIVALS.

The *William*, —, and *Barbara*, —, from the South Seas—*Walter Boyd*, —; *Isabella*, Wilkinson; *Bellona*, Farrer; *Lord Thurlow*, —; *Pursuit*, Barker; *Marquis of Lansdown*, —; & *Rose*, —; from Bengal—*Hillsborough*, —, King George, —, and *Houghton*, —, from Madras; *Duke of Buccleugh*, —, *Glatton*, —, *Boddam*, —, *Amazon*, —, and *Duff*, —, from China, are all arrived at Waterford.

The *Crescent* parted on the 21st of May, in lat. 13 N. long. 32 W.

The fleet from Oporto, which is just arrived, has on board 19,358 pipes of wine, and 538 bags of cotton. The following is a list of the French force at the Mauritius:

La Fort,	44	Rear-Admiral de Serce.
La Cybelle,	44	Captain Trouhard.
La Prudente,	44	Captain Major.
La Seine,	44	Captain La Jour.
La Victor,	44	Captain La Rigue.
La Regeneret,	40	Captain Willon.
A Corvette,	26	
Ditto,	24	

The above squadron was very near capturing four homeward-bound Indiamen, which escaped, owing to the French Admiral's taking them for men of war.

By the last letters from India, the Raymond and Woodford Indiamen fortunately escaped three of the above frigates off Ceylon. Admiral Rainier has repeatedly dispatched ships to look for them, but in vain. Two frigates are reported to have arrived at the Mauritius from L'Orient.

PARIS, June 22.

According to a letter from Genoa of the 8th instant, hostilities have actually commenced between the King of Sardinia and the Ligurian Republic. The Ligurian troops, encamped at Novi, have had several engagements with the Sardinians, the particulars of which are not yet known, and the Ligurian Directory have issued a very violent proclamation on the late transactions at Carosio, which may be considered as a declaration of war.

The Ministers of the Catholic religion continue to be arrested in Belgium. A new convoy of them is sent off for Guiana.

Letters from Semlin state, that Passawan Oglou has refused the conditions offered him by the Porte; and that it is in consequence determined to make a vigorous attack upon Widdin, in which that famous rebel is shut up.

JUNE 23.

A new Order of Chivalry has lately been formed at Riga, the members of which solemnly engage to destroy Jacobinism, wherever they are able to do so, and to propagate throughout the whole world, the system of passive obedience to Kingly power. The Order consists mostly of rich and respectable men, who have subscribed large sums for the execution of their project. The number of its members is said to be very considerable in Germany.

Five thousand French troops are just arrived at Alexandria in Piedmont, and 30,000 more are expected, of which 13,000 have already passed Mount St Bernard. We may expect soon to hear of great events.

JUNE 24.

The Society of United Irishmen, now at Paris, met on the 21st, at No. 1330, in the street Colombar, and agreed to the following resolutions:

1. "An Address to the Directory, intreating assistance for their countrymen who have taken up arms, &c. &c."
2. "An Address to the People of Ireland."
3. "An Address to the Irishmen actually resident on the Continent."
4. "A vote of thanks to the French officers who have offered their services to the Society for the purpose of going to the assistance of the insurgents."

AMERICA.

New York papers to the 2d June, brought to Dover by the *Factor*, Kemp, in 25 days, were yesterday received. They state, that on the Tuesday preceding, the proposition of Mr Harpur, in the Senate, for suspending all commercial intercourse with France, had been referred to a Committee, which was ordered to prepare a bill on the subject, or to adopt such measures as appeared expedient. They likewise mention, that the United States frigate, commanded by Captain Barry, had been ordered to sea, to clear the coast of the numerous French pirates which infested it.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

On Saturday last the House of Representatives of the United States passed a bill which had originated in the

Senate, authorizing the President to direct the Commanders of the American armed vessels to take any French privateers which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coast of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredations on the citizens thereof; and also to retake any American merchantmen that may have been captured by such cruisers.

This bill will probably receive the assent of the President in the course of to-day.

JUNE 2.

The vigorous measure adopted by the Congress of the United States, in authorizing American vessels to capture French cruisers, has been followed by another not less important, which, like that, originated in the Senate, and passed the House of Representatives yesterday.—A bill to prohibit all commercial intercourse between this country and any part of the French dominions, during the present differences between America and France!

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.

A Russian fleet of twelve ships of the line, and fourteen frigates, the latter mostly carrying forty guns, failed from the ports in the Krim. To these sixty galleys, with troops, have been added. Since Russia keeps up a good understanding with the Porte, this fleet seems to have some secret destination to the Mediterranean. Another fleet is likewise fitting at Cherfon.

DIED.

On Tuesday se'nnight, in the 100th year of his age, William Jennings, Esq. of Acton Place near Melford, in Suffolk. He was reputedly the richest commoner in England, his property being said to exceed two millions sterling, and there is reason to apprehend he died intestate; though an unexecuted will was found among his papers, in which he had devised some comparatively inconsiderable legacies to Gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Lord Curzon's family were expected to be the inheritors of his immense property. He is reported always to have kept 50,000l. in his banker's hands, for any sudden emergency, and never drew out the dividends of his funded property (the bulk of his fortune) till half a year after they were due.

STOCKS.

BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK
3 per cent. con. 6 1/2	Long Ann. 11 1/2
4 per cent. 6 1/2	Short 6 1/2
5 per cent. Ann. 4 1/2	Omanium 1 1/2

This day (July 2) at twelve o'clock, 3 per cent. con. 49 1/2

CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 2.

English Wheat,	35	48	0	Malt,	37	39	0
Ellex,	50	54	0	Fine,	19	40	0
Barley,	26	29	0	New Oats,	19	22	0
Fine,	—	31	0	Mealings,	22	25	6
Fine Flour,	42	45	0				

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 5.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 27.

Mr SOLICITOR GENERAL expressed, in very warm and indignant terms, his disapprobation of the interference taken and the language used in the Parliament of another country upon a recent occasion by certain persons with regard to this, and the sentence pronounced to be uttered upon the conduct of the Parliament and Government, in endeavouring to resist and put down the present daring and unnatural rebellion. He should bear, for the present, to bring forward any motion on the subject, as the trials of many persons charged with fomenting the rebellion, and questions which would materially affect the confiscation of property, were now depending.

Sir J. BLAQUIERE heartily joined in reprobating the language alluded to by the learned and Hon. Gentleman, a language which every Member of that House must consider highly insulting to the dignity and independence, as well as to the feelings of the Parliament of Ireland.

He did not wish to commit the Parliaments of both countries in any thing like a dispute, but he would recommend the consideration of the subject to be adjourned for a day or two, in order that time might be taken to consider what was best to be done, in order to mark by some specific proceeding the refection of this House for such an attack, unfounded as it was in justice or truth. At present the House had no documents whereon to found a proceeding, save the statement made in a newspaper. How far that was deemed competent was for the House to decide. He suggested the measure of directing a prosecution against the printer of the report for a libel on that House, by which the House would mark its sense of the injurious language alluded to, without being committed with the Parliament of another kingdom.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that with respect to the language reported to have been uttered in the Parliament of another country, he could have no sort of hesitation to coincide with their sentiments on the unwarrantable and injustice of such language. It was a libel on the Parliament and Government of Ireland, and upon the spirit, honour, and humanity of the country of Ireland, who best knew the true situation of this country, and were best judges of the measures to be adopted for the suppression of the present daring but unhappy rebellion. The world would bear witness to the humane caution with which the Parliament of Ireland had proceeded in meeting in their progress the machinations by which this rebellion was so long fomented, and would admit that, if any blame had been fairly incurred by them on this head, it was by their extreme lenity and tardiness to meet sedition much sooner by measures of severity. For his own part, as one connected with the Government of the country, he would speak from consciousness and perfect conviction of their unwillingness to adopt harsh or severe measures so long as they were avoidable or consistent with the safety of the state, and feeling in his own bosom the consciousness of this, whatever were his sentiments of the language and assertions alluded to, as having passed in another House of Parliament, and he agreed in the reprobation of that language expressed by other Gentlemen, he personally held those assertions in the most sovereign contempt.

It would be admitted, no doubt, that in the very nature of a conflict such as at present agitated this unfortunate country, it was impossible to prevent some acts of violence from taking place; but he was satisfied to appeal to the evidence of that House, of the country at large, and to every proof which could be brought forward upon any future investigation as to the conduct of those to whom that House had entrusted the suppression of this rebellion, whether Government had not on all occasions used its utmost efforts to control

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GAN, BAAGNALL HARVEY, WILLIAM HATTON,
JOHN COLCLOUGH of Ballyteague, MAT. KRUGHE,
EDWARD ROCHER, and JOHN and EDWARD HAY.—
HARVEY and COLCLOUGH, were found concealed in a
cave on the Saltees. It is said, that GOGAN, at the
place of execution, accused HARVEY, in some measure,
of having led him into the rebellion.

We fondly flattered ourselves from the peaceable
complexion of Ulster, that the present linen market, if
not abundantly, would at least be tolerably supplied; the
hope was illusory!—The goods are come in, and the
market hastening to its close; the buyers are few, but
was the number less, there appears neither quantity or
forts to accommodate them. All the linen, it is true,
will be purchased, but that all compared to the quantity
of preceding years, is, in a manner, nothing.

FRANCIS ARTHUR, of Arthur's quay, in the city of
Limerick, Captain of a corps of yeoman artillery, was
tried there by a General Court Martial, and sentenced
to pay a fine of 5000l. and to be transported for life,
for discharging money to raise men for the rebel army.

Extra from a private letter from Dublin.

Our affairs here in general opinion seem to be rapidly
improving. The accounts of battles you see in the
newspapers, but the effects produced by them cannot
be generally known. By persons who were pressed
into the rebel service, and have since deserted, we are
assured, that in the attack on Arklow, which was very
formidable indeed, they were twenty thousand strong.
The killed were 200. Mr O—who has lived almost
entirely in county Wexford with the army, says,
he has reason to think the rebels lost near 1500. They
were six days before they mustered above one thousand
men, and never after assembled more than 8000 at
one place. In the attack on General Moore near
Taghmon, the rebels were greatly disappointed at
want of success, as Father ROACHE (since executed)
confessed, they had picked their men for the purpose
of cutting off this small army. The battle was four
hours in doubt, when Lord DALHOUSIE, and two
fresh regiments appeared. This decided their fate,
and that of almost every ringleader in the county Wexford.
Two HAYS, CORNELIUS GOGAN, BAGNALL
HARVEY, Father ROACHE, one of the HATTONS—
amongst them all a very large property indeed.

Sir C. ASHILL's action near Gore's Bridge, and a
still later action of great severity at Hacketstown, under
Lieut. GARDINER, it is almost universally hoped, will
put a stop to further battles. That a good deal of
pilfering and robbery will still go forward, no one
doubts. While I write, the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM,
with his own militia regiment passes up our street,
to be lodged in the rotunda and new rooms, which
have been nearly completed as a barracks for them, in
about three days, by the exertions of TRENCH,
to whom this occupation has afforded great comfort. The
Marquis was accompanied by General CRADDOCK,
LORDS DILLON, LANDAFF, &c. We have got two
to sleep with us to night, and they are most heartily
welcome. As the Marquis passed up the street, I could
not help reflecting how much more respectfully he ap-
peared, and must for ever appear, to the world, than
those infamous opposition rascals in England, who did
all they could to prevent us receiving any aid from the
English militia. Probably not one United Irishman
in Dublin will close his eyes this night with the idea
of an English militia regiment having landed. Great
was their disappointment, when they found the Irish
militia steady against them, and much greater must it
be to find that their friends in England had not weight
enough to prevent the English militia being hostile to
their detestable views.

WEXFORD, June 28.

I have now the satisfaction of saying we are all quiet
here. The principal leaders in the rebellion have been
taken and hanged. Several persons of inferior note,
but who were pretty active, are to be transported. A
few houses only have been destroyed here. The post-
office was completely gutted. Pikes are daily brought
in by the people, in consequence of General LAKE's
proclamation.

BELFAST, June 29.

TRIAL OF JOHN STOREY, PRINTER.

The Court Martial to-day proceeded to the trial of
this prisoner.

HENRY O'HARA was the only witness on the part
of the prosecution. He deposed, that on the 7th inst.
he was forced to go along with several people to An-
trim, where he saw the prisoner stationed at Redies
Lane with a body of armed men. The engagement
was by this time begun between the King's troops and
the rebels. The prisoner had a sword in his hand, and
was hurrying on the people. He appeared to be a
leader, for when the rebels gave way he brandished
his sword at his party, and swore he would make them
repent it. The witness was at that time within five
or six yards of the prisoner, and heard these expressions
distinctly.—He has known the prisoner these three
years.

The prisoner stated in defence, that he delivered up
his arms to Major Fox three days before the affair at
Antrim, and went to reside at his father's near that
town, where he employed himself in cutting turf, and
would bring witnesses to prove he was only one hour
absent. He requested the Court to adjourn till the
next day to enable him to produce his witnesses—which
was agreed to.

JUNE 30.

The prisoner's father and brother-in-law appeared on
his behalf.—They stated, that he continued at work
the whole day of the 7th inst. excepting one hour.—
No other witnesses were called, and the Court im-
mediately inclosed to make up their verdict.

The sentence of the Court Martial was, that he
should suffer death. He was accordingly hanged in
front of the Market-house at three o'clock, after which
his head was cut off, affixed on a pike, and placed on
the top of the Market-house.

JULY 2.

This day the Court proceeded to the trial of JOHN
HARRISON from the neighbourhood of Lisburn.—Two
witnesses swore they saw him among the rebels at Saint-
field.—He adduced three witnesses to prove that he
was first forced to join them, and afterwards went along
with them for the purpose of giving information.

After these witnesses had been examined, the Court
enclosed to make up their verdict.

WILLIAM KEAN escaped last night by leaping a back
window in the New Inn where he was a prisoner.—
Any person concealing him will be immediately hung,
and property destroyed.

The following letter has this day been received by a
gentleman in this city, from an officer on board one of
his Majesty's ships of war:

BELLISLE—June 28.

"We had a report on shore yesterday, at the island
of Houat, by a vessel from Nantz, that BUONAPARTE
and his army are taken by a detachment from Lord ST.
VINCENT's fleet. From the manner it is told, we give
some credit to it."

We have to congratulate our country on the pleasing
occurrences of last week. The Oporto, East India,
and West India fleets, have all arrived in safety. These
are very fortunate circumstances, for whilst they add
fresh vigour to the commerce of the country, they at
the same time encrease the revenue, and afford a supply
of experienced seamen to man the Royal navy.

The affairs of Ireland now wear the appearance of
returning tranquillity. The proclamation which has
been issued by Lord CORNWALLIS holds out every
inducement to the people who have been seduced into
rebellion, to return to their allegiance. The recent
victories at Wexford, &c. afforded an opportunity of
carrying the most rigorous measures into effect; but
when, in place of such, the present lenient and conciliating
measure has been adopted, we hope the people will
be induced to abandon their criminal pursuits, and
embrace the opportunity now offered, of throwing their
attachment to their sovereign, by peaceful conduct, and
steady support of the constitution.

On Thursday last, a very interesting conversation took
place in the Irish House of Commons, relative to ob-
servations made by certain members of the British Par-
liament, concerning the affairs of Ireland. For particu-
lars, see under the head *House of Commons*.

A meeting of all Scotsmen resident in London has
been called by public advertisement to consider a pro-
posal made by some Scots Gentlemen for forming a
Scots corps to serve during the war without pay, to
provide their own arms and accoutrements; but not
to march from London, except in cases of emergency.

BILLS OF LADING.

A meeting of merchants and ship owners was held in
London on Thursday last, when they took under con-
sideration the propriety of introducing a new form of
Bill of Lading. The meeting resolved that the ex-
ception in the bill of lading, as thus altered ("the act
of God, the King's enemies, fire, and all and every
other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and na-
vigation of whatever nation and kind soever, except-
ed"), and now produced, be recommended to be ge-
nerally adopted by the merchants and ship owners; but
that in respect to the West India trade, where a cer-
tain risk of boats is understood to attach to the ship, it
be recommended to insert in the bills of lading the
words ("save risk of boats, so far as ships are liable
thereto"), immediately previous to the concluding
word "excepted."

That in the coasting trade, where no bills of lading
are used, that the words of the exception be recom-
mended to be introduced into the receipts given for
goods.

On the night of the 18th June, the warehouse of
Messrs. JAS. WATKINS and Co. of Manchester, was bro-
ken into, and a considerable quantity of demittees, &c.
carried off. On the 22d he received the following let-
ter:—

JAMES WATKINS & CO.

"You may think yourself well off that you did not lose more
things, you will do well not to publish it too much for fear you
get some more took, and your warehouse burnt in the bargain.
Keep your doors fast, or you shall have much left in. It will
be your best way to show your principles in favour of the French
before 'tis long, or it will be to your loss."

(Signed)

BLACKBAND.

Died, on the 1st inst. at his mother's house in St
James's Square, after a lingering illness, Lieut. PA-
TRICK CAMPBELL of the royal navy.

On Monday last, died at Glasgow, aged 74, Mr
WILLIAM MARTIN, son-wright, late one of the Town
Council of that city.

Died, at Rosbank, on the 29th ult. Mrs CARMICHAEL,
much regretted.

Died lately, in the West Indies, on board his Majesty's
ship the QUEEN, Mr RODDAM RUSSELL, midship-
man, youngest son of Thomas Russell, Esq. of Banff,
in Scotland, being the third son that Gentleman has lost
in the West Indies during the present war.

Died here on the 1st inst. Mr ARCHIBALD WILSON,
late painter in Edinburgh.

Arrived at Walker's Hotel, General VYSE, who has
been appointed Reviewing General for the three
Lothians, in room of General CAMPBELL of Monzie.
He is accompanied by Captain BYNG, his aid-de-camp.

On Monday last, the silver arrow given by the town
of Edinburgh, was shot for in the Meadow park by the
Royal Company of Archers, and won by THOMAS
HAY, Esq. surgeon.

Yesterday, the Estate of CULROSS, belonging to the
Earl of DUNDONALD, was sold by public auction at
17,000l. being the upset price.

Never did the husbandman experience more favour-
able weather, or enjoy a prospect of a more luxuriant
crop. The harvest promises to be early and abundant.

We have authority to state, that all the accounts
which have hitherto appeared of the duel near Fort
George, between Colonel MACDONELL of Glenargy
and the late Lieutenant MACLEOD, are incorrect. E-
very one will regret the loss of so valuable a young
man on such an occasion, but justice to the living has
likewise a claim to our regard. That unlucky affair be-
ing at present under the cognizance of the High Court
of Justiciary, it is indelicate, as well as extremely cu-
pable, to prejudice the public mind by any statement of
facts. The public are therefore requested to suspend
their opinion until the issue of the investigation, when
the true state of facts will lie before them.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Tuesday, the Court had under consideration two re-
ferences from the last Circuit Court at Jedburgh.

The first that of JANET RAMSAY, in Eccles, Ber-
wickshire, accused of child-murder. The Jury had re-
turned a verdict, finding the pannel *Guilty* on her own
confession, and recommended her to mercy. It ap-
peared, however, from the record, that the pannel had
made no judicial confession; on the contrary, she pled
Not Guilty on her trial; and although a declaration
which she emitted before the Magistrates of the coun-
ty before her trial, might amount to a confession of the
crime, yet, as that was extrajudicial, it could not be
admitted as evidence.—On these grounds, their Lord-
ships were unanimously of opinion, that no punishment
could follow on this verdict. The pannel was there-
fore dismissed from the bar.

The other case was that of JANET GRAY, from
Yarrow in Selkirkshire, also accused of child-murder.
The libel was laid both on the common law, and on
the statute of William and Mary 1690, which says; that
if a woman shall conceal her pregnancy, or not call for
proper assistance at the time of her delivery, and if the
child die or be smothered, the mother shall be held to be
the murderer of her infant, and be punished capitally.
The Jury returned a verdict finding the pannel guilty of
the crime, as libelled on the statute of William
and Mary; but found, by a plurality of voices, that
the pannel was not guilty of the actual murder of the
child.

After hearing the Hon. HENRY ESKRINE and Mr
ROBERT CORRIE for the pannel, and Mr JOHN AN-
STRUTHER and Mr JOHN BURNET for the Crown,
their Lordships ordered memorials, and the Court ad-
journed till Tuesday the 17th inst. when these memo-
rials will be advised.—The pannel was recommitted to
prison.

DYSART VOLUNTEERS.

On Monday the 2d inst. the DYSART VOLUNTEERS,
consisting of two companies, had a grand field day to
receive their colours. The Kirkcaldy Volunteers at-
tended to assist in the ceremony, & a band of music from
the Cupar Volunteers. The Colours were a present to
the corps from LADY ST CLAIR, and were delivered
to Captain REDDIE, the Commandant, by Miss RAE.—
A prayer, suited to the occasion, was offered up by the
Rev. GEORGE MURKIN, their Chaplain. JAMES
OSWALD, Esq. of Dunnikier, the Deputy-Lieutenant
of the district, Col. STUART, Captain STUART, Cap-
tain RAE, of the Edinburgh yeomanry cavalry, and a
number of Ladies and Gentlemen from the town and
neighbourhood, were present; and though the day was
unfavourable, the corps went through various evolu-
tions to the satisfaction of a great crowd of spectators.
They afterwards drew up in front of Sir JAMES ST
CLAIR's house, where wine was provided; and the
Royal Family, the navy and army, the Lord Lieuten-
ant of the county, and his Deputies, Sir JAMES ST
CLAIR, &c. were drunk. They then marched through
the town, and deposited the colours in Captain RED-
DIE's.

The Dysart Volunteers gave an entertainment in the
Town-house in honour of the day, where the Deputy
Lieutenant, Major FRASER, and the Officers of the
Kirkcaldy Volunteers, Col. STUART and other naval
and military officers were present, where many loyal
toasts were given, and the evening spent in harmony
and good humour.

Two Members of the French Directory are said to
have expressed their disapprobation of the recent Re-
volution in Holland.

A remarkable circumstance happened lately at Ha-
veringland. Two brothers accidentally met at the
King's Head in that town, who had not seen each o-
ther for 50 years; one aged 95, and the other 84.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Venus, Captain Gavin, and the Juno, Captain Hays
from Oporto, with wine and cork, arrived at Leith, this morn-
ing.

The Lord Hood armed ship, Captain Learmonth, sails from
Leith Roads next Saturday, with the fleet for the Baltic.

One of the gun boats fitted out from Leith, sent up to the
Road a neutral vessel. She took her on the coast of Denmark.
It is with pleasure we observe, that the whole of the Leith
ward land fleet belonging to the Clyde, twenty sail, are safely
arrived. The following is an abstract of their cargoes:—5088
hogheads, 323 ciers, and 505 barrels sugar; 707 puncheons,
and 37 hogheads rum; 2203 bales, 418 bags, 567 fureens, and
237 pockets cotton; 398 bags, 130 casks, 241 casks, 1 pan-
chason, and three tierces coffee; 6 seroons, and 3 boxes indigo;
15 casks cocoa; 24 puncheons, 1 pipe, and 3 hogheads lime
juice, &c.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

July 2. Volunteer, Rattray, from Dunbar, wheat—Mary,
Syme, from Perth, malt—John, Hopkins, from Yarmouth, bal-
last—Aldren, Anderson, from Lymington, goods—Happy Re-
turn, Hutton, from Dumfries, herrings—Four ships with
coals—Kello Packet, Watson, from London, goods—J. Ton-
tine, Lowton, from Anstruther, wheat—Endurance, Tod, from
Perth, goods—Speedwell, Crichton, from Aberdeen, do—Eli-
zabeth, Reburn, from Banff, oats—Penelope, Watt, from M-
Duff, goods—Maily Leighton, Middleton, from Montrose, do—
Fortitude, Stevenson, from Inverness, do—Peggy, Reid, from
Airthroath, do—Berwick Merchants, White, from London, do—
Favourite, Jeffrey, from Collieston, oats—Hazard, Clegh-
horn, from London, goods—4. Lady Catherine, Leslie, from
Dunbar, grain—Pearl, Latimer, from Norfolk (Virginia) have
and tobacco—Mannie, Thomson, from Eastdale, slates—Rachel,
Higgins, from Alloa, spirits—Hawk, Tod, from Anstruther,
wheat—Countess of Westmoreland, Anderson, from do—
Christian, Wilbart, from Newcastle, goods—Providence,
Loundsburgh, from Rye, do.

CLEARED OUT.

Newcastle Packet, Cathness for Dundee, goods—Helen, Bur-
ton, for Alloa, do—Dainty, Davis, Stewart, for St Andrew,
do—Tweed Packet, Ord, for London, do—Glasgow Packet,
Taylor, for do do—Aberdeen and Leith Packet, Wilson, for
Aberdeen—London and Berwick Packet, Ward, from London,
do—Jenny, McLeod, for Bergen, do—Speedwell, Grant, for
Liverpool, do—Trafficier, Yule, for Hamburg, do—Mary,
Allan, for Kirkwall, do—Ann, Gray, for Stornoway, do—
Jean, Fraser, for Glasgow, do—Fame, Grant, for Hull, do—E-
dinburgh and Berwick Packet, Cooper, for London, do—Cath-
arine and Hobbil, Nairn, for Perth, do.

ARRIVED IN THE CLYDE.

June 29. Christian, Talloch, from St Peterburgh, hemp—
30. Clyde, Leith, from Demerara, coffee—Prince Edward,
Rivers, from St Christophers, sugar—Samuel, Johnston, from
Demerara, cotton—Hope, McKellar, from Tobago, sugar—
Nancy, Rogers, from do do—Lucy, Waddell, from Antigua, do—
Fame, Kerr, from St Vincent's, do—Scipio, Campbell, from
Tobago, do—Commerce, Ritchie, from Trinidad, do—Canada,
Sloan, from Grenada, do—Two Friends, Burnett, from Tortola
do—Discovery, Reid, from St Vincent's, coffee—Margaret, Pa-
terton, from Tortola, sugar—Sally, Hamilton, from Grenada, do—
Herberts, Brown, from do do—Eglinton, Hamilton, from
Demerara, cotton—Commerce, Hall, from Tortola, sugar—
Countess of Crawford, Anstruther, from Grenada, do—Hero,
Fleek, from Kitt's and Nevis, do—Robult, Campbell, from St
Vincent's, do.

CLEARED OUT OF THE CLYDE.

29. Ranger, Hodge, from New York, goods.
30. Janet and Margaret, Lamoun, for Riga, ballast.
Sister, Fairie, for New Providence, goods.

ARRIVED AT STORNOWAY.

June 14. Brothers, Garioch, of Kirkwall, from Leith, goods.
15. Mercury, Jeffrey, of Blyth, from Sligo to Mamel, ballast.
16. Gardiner, Cruickshank, from Ballyhish to Leith, timber.
18. Stoker, Frank, of and from Pillen to Liverpool, iron.
23. Nelly, Robinson, of and for Saltcoats from Liverpool, iron.
25. Peggy, Laughton, of St Margaret's Hope, from Limerick.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON

The Union Shipping Co's Armed Smacks,
KELSO PACKET,
JAMES WATSON Master,

AND
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
FRANCIS ORR Master,

Will take in goods, the Kelso till Saturday evening, and sail
on Sunday morning at nine o'clock; and the Coldstream till
Wednesday at eleven o'clock forenoon, when the will sail.
Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 5th July, 1798.

NEW DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Accurate Statement of the New Duties proposed to be laid upon all Goods, Produce, and Manufactures imported into this Kingdom, and on certain goods exported, to which the House of Commons have given their assent.

N. B. Up to No. 213, inclusive of the following enumerated articles, there is an exemption from the duty in favour of imports by the East India Company.

- 1 Upon every cwt. of bitter almonds, 1s. 10d.
- 2 Upon every cwt. of Jordan almonds, 5s. 10d.
- 3 Upon every cwt. of any other sort of almonds, 2s. 5d.
- 4 Upon every cwt. of albes apatica, 3s.
- 5 Upon every cwt. of albes faetina, 4s.
- 6 Upon every cwt. of rock alum, 11d.
- 7 Upon every barrel of anchovies, containing 16 lb. of fish, 1s. 2d.
- 8 Upon every cwt. of aniseeds, 1s. 10d.
- 9 Upon every cwt. of angelica root, 1s. 6d.
- 10 Upon every cwt. of annatto, 18s.
- 11 Upon every cwt. of antimonium crudum, 1s. 2d.
- 12 Upon every cwt. of aqua fortis, 2s. 8d.
- 13 Upon every cwt. of argol, 1s. 10d.
- 14 Upon every cwt. of arctic, 1s. 10d.
- 15 Upon every cwt. of pearl shells, 1s. 4d.
- 16 Upon every cwt. of pot ashes, 1s. 2d.
- 17 Upon every cwt. of pot ashes, 4s. 6d.
- 18 Upon every lb. of artificial balsam, 3s. 4d.
- 19 Upon every lb. of balsam capivi, 3s.
- 20 Upon every lb. of natural balsam, 1d.
- 21 Upon every lb. of barilla, 1s. 6d.
- 22 Upon every lb. of Cortex Peruvianus or Jesuit's bark, 2d.
- 23 Upon every cwt. of oak bark, 2d.
- 24 Upon every cwt. of bay berries, 10d.
- 25 Upon every cwt. of bound books, 9s. 4d.
- 26 Upon every cwt. of unbound books, 8s.
- 27 Upon every gross of nest boxes, containing twelve dozen nests, each nest containing eight boxes, 1s. 10d.
- 28 Upon every gross of pill boxes, containing twelve dozen pills, each nest containing four boxes, 1s. 2d.
- 29 Upon every gross of sand boxes, containing twelve dozen boxes, 4d.
- 30 Upon every ton, containing twenty hundred weight of Brazil wood, 2s. 8d.
- 31 Upon every cwt. of brimstone, 9d.
- 32 Upon every dozen pounds weight of rough or undressed brimstone, 3d.
- 33 Upon every cwt. of great bugle, 7s.
- 34 Upon every cwt. of camellia or Gutta Gambia, 9s.
- 35 Upon every lb. of refined camphire, 1s. 4d.
- 36 Upon every lb. of unrefined camphire, 1s. 4d.
- 37 Upon every lb. of wax candles, 7d.
- 38 Upon every lb. of cathartics, 1d.
- 39 Upon every cwt. of capivi, 3s. 6d.
- 40 Upon every lb. of cardamoms, 1d.
- 41 Upon every cwt. of cassia fistula, 1s. 4d.
- 42 Upon every lb. of cassia lignea, 1d.
- 43 Upon every lb. of castoreum, 2d.
- 44 Upon every cwt. of cheese, 11d.
- 45 Upon every lb. of cinnamon, 4d.
- 46 Upon every lb. of cloves, 2d.
- 47 Upon every lb. of cochineal, 10d.
- 48 Upon every cwt. of cocoa nuts, 9s. 9d.
- 49 Upon every cwt. of coffee, 3s. 4d.
- 50 Upon every cwt. of green copperas, 2s.
- 51 Upon every cwt. of white copperas, 1s. 6d.
- 52 Upon every ton, containing 20 cwt. of cordage, 11s. 1s. 8d.
- 53 Upon every cwt. of cork, 7d.
- 54 Upon every cwt. of cream of tartar, 3s. 4d.
- 55 Upon every cwt. of currants, 1s. 4d.
- 56 Upon every cwt. of down, 6s. 6d.
- 57 Upon every cwt. of elephants teeth, 15s.
- 58 Upon every cwt. of feathers for beds, 5s. 4d.
- 59 Upon every cwt. of figs, 1s. 10d.
- 60 Upon every ton containing 20 cwt. of rough or undressed flax, 11s. 8s. 9d.
- 61 Upon every cwt. of fullick, 7d.
- 62 Upon every cwt. of galls, 4s. 1d.
- 63 Upon every cwt. of gentian, 1s. 9d.
- 64 Upon every cwt. of ginger, 1s. 6d.
- 65 Upon every cwt. of ginseng, 5s.
- 66 Upon every cwt. of gum Arabic, 3s.
- 67 Upon every cwt. of gum Ammoniac, 10s. 10d.
- 68 Upon every cwt. of gum Copal, 7s. 6d.
- 69 Upon every cwt. of gum Goari, 7s.
- 70 Upon every cwt. of gum Senegal, 4s. 10d.
- 71 Upon every lb. of gum Tragacanth, 1s. 4d.
- 72 Upon every cwt. of cow or ox hair, 1s. 6d.
- 73 Upon every lb. of horse hair, 7d.
- 74 Upon every lb. of human hair, 2d.
- 75 Upon every dozen of belt or draw hats or bonnets, 3d.
- 76 Upon every dozen of ship, cane, or horse hair caps or bonnets, 1s.
- 77 Upon every ton, containing 20 cwt. of rough or undressed hemp, 19s. 3d.
- 78 Upon every horse hide, 3s. 4d.
- 79 Upon every lb. of loth hides, 1d.
- 80 Upon every cow or ox hide, 5d.
- 81 Upon every cwt. of indigo, the produce of the British Plantations, 15s.
- 82 Upon every cwt. of indigo, of the produce of the United States of America, 10d.
- 83 Upon every cwt. of indigo of any other place, 11s. 2s. 6d.
- 84 Upon every ton, containing 20 cwt. of iron in bars or unwrought, 10s. 10d.
- 85 Upon every cwt. of isinglass, 5s. 9d.
- 86 Upon every cwt. of juniper berries, 10d.
- 87 Upon every cwt. of black lead, 7d.
- 88 Upon every cwt. of white lead, 1s.
- 89 Upon every 1000 of lemons, 3s. 2d.
- 90 Upon every half piece, containing six ells and a half of cambrics and French lawns, other than by the East India Company, 1s. 4d.
- 91 Upon every 120 ells of Dutch Baras and Heffens canvas, 2s. 3d.
- 92 Upon every 120 ells of packing canvas, guttings, spruce, Elbing, or Queenborough canvas, 1s. 6d.
- 93 Upon every 120 ells of drillings and pack duck, 5s.
- 94 Upon every 120 ells of plain Flanders or Holland linen, not exceeding one elli or one eighth of an elli, 14s. 5d.
- 95 Upon every 120 ells of German, Switzerland, East Country (except Russia) and Sicily plain cloth, not above the breadth of 31½, 3s.
- 96 Upon every 120 ells of German, Switzerland, East Country (except Russia) and Sicily plain cloth, above the breadth of 31½ inches and not exceeding 36 inches, 6s. 7d.
- 97 Upon every 120 ells of German, Switzerland, East Country (except Russia) and Sicily plain cloth, above 36 inches in breadth, 10s. 3d.
- 98 Upon every piece, not exceeding eight yards in length, of Sicily and all other plain lawns (except French lawns) not bleached in Holland, 4d.
- 99 Upon every piece, not exceeding eight yards in length, of Sicily, and all other plain lawns (except French lawns) bleached in Holland, 5d.
- 100 Upon every 120 ells of towelling or napping of the manufacture of Russia, not exceeding 22½ inches in breadth, 1s. 10d.
- 101 Upon every 120 ells of narrow Russia linen not otherwise enumerated, not exceeding 22½ inches in breadth, 1s. 4d.
- 102 Upon every 120 ells of linen cloth and diaper of Russia, exceeding 22½ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 31½ inches, 3s. 7d.
- 103 Upon every 120 ells of linen cloth and diaper of Russia, exceeding 31½ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 36 inches, 5s. 1d.
- 104 Upon every 120 ells of linen cloth and diaper of Russia, exceeding 36 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 45 inches, 6s. 4d.
- 105 Upon every 120 ells of linen cloth and diaper of Russia, exceeding 45 inches in breadth, 10s. 10d.
- 106 Upon every lb. of mace, 11d.
- 107 Upon every cwt. of mulmadder, 3s.
- 108 Upon every cwt. of any other sort of madder, 2s. 2d.
- 109 Upon every cwt. of madder roots, 2s. 3d.
- 110 Upon every ton, containing 20 cwt. of mahogany, 10s. 10d.
- 111 Upon every lb. of manna, 5s. 9d.
- 112 Upon every 100, containing five score of mats, the produce of Russia, 1s. 10d.
- 113 Upon every cwt. of molasses, 1s.
- 114 Upon every lb. of morels, 2d.
- 115 Upon every cwt. of myrrh, 7s. 6d.

- 117 Upon every lb. of nutmegs, 11d.
- 118 Upon every bushel of chestnuts, 3d.
- 119 Upon every bushel of small nuts, 3d.
- 120 Upon every gallon of castor oil, 7d.
- 121 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of ordinary oil of olives, 11s. 7s. 3d.
- 122 Upon every 100 gallons of salad oil, 18s.
- 123 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of sperm oil, 1s. 8s.
- 124 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of train oil, or blubber, or fish oil, not otherwise enumerated, 16s. 10d.
- 125 Upon every cwt. of oil of turpentine or incense, 1s. 10d.
- 126 Upon every lb. of opium, 1s. 2d.
- 127 Upon every 1000 of oranges, 3s. 7d.
- 128 Upon every cwt. of orchella, 4s. 2d.
- 129 Upon every cwt. of pearl barley, or barley hulls, 7d.
- 130 Upon every cwt. of long pepper, 3s. 3d.
- 131 Upon every picture of four feet square, or upwards, 21s.
- 132 Upon every picture of two feet square, and under four feet, 11s. 6s. 8d.
- 133 Upon every picture under two feet square, 13s. 4d.
- 134 Upon every cwt. of ipomoea, 1s. 9d.
- 135 Upon every last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 3½ gallons, of pitch, 3s.
- 136 Upon every ounce Troy of plate wrought of gold, 4s. 10d.
- 137 Upon every ounce Troy of silver plate unglazed, 2s. 4d.
- 138 Upon every ounce Troy of silver plate, part gilt, 3d.
- 139 Upon every ounce Troy of silver plate, gilt, 3s. 4d.
- 140 Upon every cwt. of dried plums, 5s.
- 141 Upon every cwt. of prunes, 2s.
- 142 Upon every lb. of quicksilver, 1s. 4d.
- 143 Upon every 1000 of goose quills, 1s. 4d.
- 144 Upon every ton, containing 20 cwt. of rags fit only to make paper, 13s. 3d.
- 145 For every cwt. of Denia raffins, 1s. 1d.
- 146 Upon every cwt. of Faro raffins, 1s. 2d.
- 147 Upon every cwt. of Lipra or Belvidere raffins, 1s. 2d.
- 148 Upon every cwt. of Lexia raffins, 1s. 6d.
- 149 Upon every cwt. of Smyrna raffins, 8s.
- 150 Upon every cwt. of raffins of the sun, 3s. 3d.
- 151 Upon every cwt. of all other raffins, not otherwise enumerated, 1s. 1d.
- 152 Upon every lb. of rhubarb, 6d.
- 153 Upon every cwt. of rice, 6d.
- 154 Upon every cwt. of rosin, 3d.
- 155 Upon every 100 lb. of sacrum saturni, 4s.
- 156 Upon every cwt. of safflower, 4s.
- 157 For every lb. of saffron, 1s.
- 158 Upon every cwt. containing 40 bushels, of salt, 9s. 4d.
- 159 Upon every cwt. of salt petre, 1s. 11s. 4d.
- 160 Upon every 100 lb. of farfara, 5s.
- 161 Upon every lb. of farfara, 7d.
- 162 Upon every cwt. of caraway seed, 7d.
- 163 Upon every 100 cwt. of clover seed, 2s. 3d.
- 164 Upon every bushel of linseed, 2d.
- 165 Upon every cwt. of mustard seed, 11d.
- 166 Upon every cwt. of onion seed, 3s. 11d.
- 167 Upon every quarter, containing eight bushels, of rape seed, 1s. 2d.
- 168 Upon every lb. of fena, 1d.
- 169 Upon every lb. of Shumack, 8d.
- 170 Upon every lb. containing 16 ounces, of raw silk of Turkey, 5s. 4d.
- 171 Upon every lb. containing 16 ounces, of raw silk of any other country, 6d.
- 172 Upon every lb. containing 16 ounces, of thrown silk, 7d.
- 173 Upon every lb. containing 16 ounces, of waste silk, 1s. 4d.
- 174 Upon every 100, containing five score, of kid skins in the hair, undressed, 3s. 2d.
- 175 Upon every 100, containing six score, of lamb skins in the wool, undressed, 3s. 2d.
- 176 Upon every cwt. of smalts, 4s.
- 177 Upon every gallon of brandy, 2s. 4d.
- 178 Upon every gallon of Geneva, 1s. 4d.
- 179 Upon every 100 gallons of rum, 15s.
- 180 Upon every gallon of all other spirits, not otherwise enumerated or described, 2s. 4d.
- 181 Upon every lb. of succades, 1s. 4d.
- 182 Upon every cwt. of sugar, 1s. 10d.
- 183 Upon every cwt. of tallow, 1s. 6d.
- 184 Upon every cwt. of tamarinds, 10s.
- 185 Upon every last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 3½ gallons, of tar, 7s. 3d.
- 186 Upon every cwt. of tobacco, 5s. 6d.
- 187 Upon every lb. of tortoise-shell, 4d.
- 188 Upon every ton, containing 20 cwt. of tow, 11s. 3d.
- 189 Upon every lb. of truffles, 2s. 4d.
- 190 Upon every 100 lb. of turmeric, 3s. 3d.
- 191 Upon every cwt. of common turpentine, 5s. 4d.
- 192 Upon every cwt. of Valencia, 9d.
- 193 Upon every 100 lb. of common verdigrise, 6s. 9d.
- 194 Upon every 100 lb. of crystallized verdigrise, 7s. 6d.
- 195 Upon every cwt. of vermillion, 3s.
- 196 Upon every cwt. of bees wax, white or manufactured, 6s.
- 197 Upon every cwt. of bees wax, unmanufactured, 4s. 9d.
- 198 Upon every ton, containing 250 gallons, of French wine, 31s. 10s. 6d.
- 199 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of Madeira wine, 31s.
- 200 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of Portugal wine, 11s. 6s. 6d.
- 201 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of Renish, German, or Hungary wine, 31s. 18s.
- 202 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of Spanish wine, 11s. 18s.
- 203 Upon every ton, containing 252 gallons, of wine, not otherwise enumerated or described, 11s. 18s.
- 204 Upon every cwt. of cotton wool, of the growth or production of Turkey, 4s.
- 205 Upon every cwt. of cotton wool, of the growth or production of any of the British colonies, 5s. 3d.
- 206 Upon every cwt. of cotton wool, of the growth or production of any other country or place, 7s. 6d.
- 207 Upon every cwt. of Spanish wool, 10s.
- 208 Upon every cwt. of cotton yarn, 7s.
- 209 Upon every lb. of mohair yarn, 2d.
- 210 Upon every cwt. of raw linen yarn, 3s.
- 211 Upon every cwt. of yellow berries, 4s. 1d.
- 212 Upon every cwt. of the true and real value of all other goods, wares, and merchandise whatever, not otherwise particularly enumerated or described (except from Ireland), 31s.
- 213 For every 100l. of the true and real value of all plain white calicoes, plain white dimities, plain muslins, Nanquin cloth, muslins or white calicoes, flowered or stitched cotton manufactures, not otherwise enumerated or described, and all goods, wares, and merchandise prohibited to be worn or used in Great Britain, imported for exportation only, according to the gross price at which the same shall have been publicly sold at the sales of the East India Company, without any deduction therefrom, except so much as the duties of customs due and payable on such goods respectively shall amount to, 31s.
- 214 Upon every 100l. of the true and real value of all sugar imported into this Kingdom, according to the gross price at which the same shall be publicly sold at the sales of the East India Company, 31s.
- 215 Upon every 100l. of the true and real value of all indigo and cotton wool imported into this Kingdom, according to the gross price at which the same shall be publicly sold at the sales of the East India Company, 31s.
- 216 Upon every cwt. of coffee imported into this Kingdom by the East India Company, 3s. 4d.
- 217 Upon every cwt. of cocoa nuts imported into this Kingdom by the East India Company, 2s. 9d.
- 218 Upon every cwt. of sugar unrefined, not having been imported by the East India Company, and exported from this Kingdom, (except to Ireland), 1s. 6d.
- 219 Upon every cwt. of refined sugar, called bastard, and ground or powdered sugar, and refined loaf sugar broke in pieces, and all sugar called candy, exported from this Kingdom (except to Ireland), 1s. 6d.
- 220 Upon every cwt. of all other refined sugar, exported from this Kingdom (except to Ireland), 1s. 6d.
- 221 Upon every cwt. of coffee, not having been imported by the East India Company, exported from this Kingdom (except to Ireland), 2s. 9d.
- 222 Upon every cwt. of cocoa nuts, not having been imported by the East India Company, exported from this Kingdom (except to Ireland), 2s. 9d.
- 223 Upon every 100l. of the true and real value of all goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain (except refined sugar) exported from this Kingdom to any part of Europe (except to Ireland and the East Indies), 21s. 10s.
- 224 Upon every 100l. of the true and real value of all goods,

wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain (except refined sugar) exported from this Kingdom to any part of Europe (except to Ireland), 10s.

225 Upon every 100l. of the true and real value of all goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain (except refined sugar) exported from this Kingdom (except to Europe, and to any port or place within the limits of the charters granted to the East India Company), 21s.

226 Upon every cwt. of cocoa nuts, having been imported into this Kingdom by the East India Company, and which shall be exported from this Kingdom, 2s. 9d.

227 Upon every cwt. of coffee, having been imported into this Kingdom by the East India Company, and which shall be exported from this Kingdom, 2s. 9d.

228 Upon every 100l. of the true and real value of all sugar, having been imported into this Kingdom by the East India Company, according to the gross price at which such sugar shall have been sold at the public sales of the said Company, and which shall be exported from this Kingdom, 21s. 10s.

229 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from Ireland, the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Alderney, and Man, and the Greenland seas, 6d.

230 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from any port or place within the freights of Gibraltar, 1s. 6d.

231 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast), to or from any port or place in Russia or within the Baltic sea, 1s. 6d.

232 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from any other port or place in Europe, 1s.

233 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from any other port or place within the limits of the charters granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, 3s.

234 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from the Cape of Good Hope, 2s. 6d.

235 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from any port or place in Africa, not otherwise enumerated or described, 2s.

236 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from the island of Newfoundland, the islands of Cape Breton and St John, and the coast of Labrador, 6d.

237 Upon every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from any port or place in the United States of America, any British colony, or plantation in America, or any other part of America, not otherwise described, 2s.

238 That the said duties shall be levied, collected, and paid, over and above all other duties now paid or payable.

TO BE LET

For 19 years from Martinmas 1798, THE MILL AND MILL LANDS OF CARNOCK, and parts of the Lands of Drumethrie, lying in the neighbourhood of the Village of Carnock, and between 2 and 3 miles west from Dunfermline.

Part of these Lands is of a very good soil. They consist of about 100 acres, are almost all arable, and are well watered. The outfield Lands of Drumethrie are still in an unimproved state, but as coal and lime are to be had within a short distance, and the Proprietor will give every encouragement to a substantial tenant, who would take them on an improving lease, they may without great expense be made excellent Pasture Lands.

Offers for the whole or a part of these lands may be sent to James Stuart, writer, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh; or left with William Sims at Carnock; and such as are not accepted, shall be considered.

FARM IN ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

TO BE LET, For Nineteen years, and entered to at Whitunday 1799, THE FARM OF LINTON, presently possessed by William Jeffrey, lying in the parish of Linton, and shire of Roxburgh, about seven miles south from Kelso, near the border.

This farm is extensive, and contains both arable land and sheep pasture interior to nose in the country. The arable land is mostly inclosed with hedge and hedge rows, and well sheltered and watered, and the sheep walk is dry and healthy. There is a good modern house upon the premises—and the distance from coal and lime is about twelve miles.

George Graham at Clifton Park, will shew the farm; and for further particulars, enquire of the proprietor Mr Pringle at Haining by Selkirk; or James Potts, writer in Kelso, his factor.

FARMS IN FIFE.

TO BE LET for 12 years from Martinmas 1798, THAT PART OF THE LANDS OF BALLINKIRK at present possessed by David Donaldson, containing 25 Scots acres or thereby, of good arable land, well inclosed.

Also to be LET for 11 years from Martinmas 1799, THE FARM OF NEWTON OF CARRISTON, containing 30 Scots acres or thereby, presently possessed by Wm. Robertson. These lands lie contiguous in the parishes of Metkinn and Kennoway. They have a fine dry soil, and warm south exposure; and will be let either separately or together.

The lands will be shown by the tenants.

Proposals in writing will be received by Mr David Balfour, W. S. Edinburgh, on or before the 10th of July next, and will be kept secret, if desired.

AN EXTENSIVE FARM IN MID LOTHIAN.

TO BE LET for 19 years, and entered to immediately, THE FARM OF FORDELL, containing upwards of 300 acres all arable, inclosed and subdivided into proper inclosures, situated within three miles of Dalkeith and four of Musselburgh, at both of which places there are good weekly markets, and where plenty of dung can at all times be procured.

The situation of the farm is in all other respects extremely eligible, there being an inexhaustible lime quarry in the grounds that has been rendered level free, which the tenant will have right to for six years, and there is abundance of coals in the immediate neighbourhood. The farm steading and offices are large and commodious, and the house suitable for the residence of a genteel family.

As it was only lately that the present tenant resolved to quit possession, the lands are in good order, and under a regular rotation of cropping, and the present crop laid down with proper grass seeds. The incoming tenant will not only have the benefit of these improvements, but he will receive a proportion of ground prepared for turnip and summer fallow. He may also have the stock of horses, ploughs, carts, &c. presently on the farm, with a considerable quantity of dung, and likewise the crop now coming, at a valuation, so that a more favourable entry to an incoming tenant is scarcely to be met with.

The present tenant will shew the farm, and for particulars, as to the terms of the lease, &c. apply to Mr John Anderson, W. S. George's Street, or Mr John Sommerville, No. 79, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD.

By Public Voluntary Route, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinr. on the 3th of August next, at two o'clock afternoon, THE LANDS OF GRANGE, lying in the parish of Carri-den, and county of Linlithgow.

This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Forth, having an extensive view of the Frith and opposite coast, within a mile of Borrowstoness.

There are two good lodgable houses upon the property, to one of which entry may be had at Martinmas. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications. As the lands are at present possessed under old leases, all of which expire in three years, the rent will nearly triple upon a new set.

Also, THE COAL AND SALT-WORKS, with the seams of the village of Grange. This is one of the best situations in the salt-pans in good repair, and there is a very extensive field of coal, of superior quality. There are also some very rich iron-mines in the property, which are under lease for three years to Carron Company for payment of a royalty.

This property will be sold, either the whole in one lot, or in two lots; the first being the lands; and the second the minerals and works.

John Stark at Grange, will shew the lands, coal, and salt works, and iron stone mines; and for further particulars apply to John Buchan, Esq. W. S. or Robert Cathcart, W. S. Hill, street, Edinburgh; in whose hands are the title deeds, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate.

LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be LET for nineteen years, THE LANDS OF MILTON, consisting of about 150 acres, Pencaitland, as presently possessed by Mr Alexander White, the entry to the grass and mill at Whitunday 1799, and the arable lands at the separation of the crop.

The lands are in very capital order, and completely inclosed. There is a lime-stone rock upon the property, of an excellent quality, which will either be let along with the lands or separately.

Proposals, in writing, for a lease, will be received by Henry Jardine, W. S. Edinburgh, and will be kept secret, if desired.

SALE OF LANDS AND A PATRONAGE IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 21st November 1799, at one o'clock afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

THE ESTATE OF SLAINS, consisting of more than 6000 Scots acres, divided into three lots, which will be sold altogether or in lots, as purchasers may incline. Near 1200 acres of the Land are rich infield; above 2000 good outfield, and more than 1900 acres of fine Pasture Land, a great part of which is very improvable. About 4500 acres are peculiarly well adapted for corn, turnips, broad clover, and feeding cattle; and from the situation of the property in regard to markets and manure, no estate in the country can be improved at less expense.—ALSO the PATRONAGE of the United Parishes of Slains and Furvie.

The whole property lies very compact for a single purchase, being on a medium about 5½ miles in length, by more than 2½ in breadth. If sold separately, the property will be exposed as under:

Lot	Scots measure	Bear	Mean Money Rent	Total Rent
Lot I.				
Infield	426	3	37	
Outfield	537	3	30	
Pasture	1209	1	30	
Muir, Lochs, of Water, & Beny Hills,	564	1	17	
Total of Lot I.	2737	3	22	80
Lot II.				
Infield	338	0	3	
Outfield	945	0	10	
Pasture	393	2	10	
Muir, Lochs, of Water, & Beny Hills,	409	1	25	
Total of Lot II.	2085	0	8	40
Lot III.				
Infield	445	3	1	
Outfield	576	2	15	
Pasture	352	2	5	
Muir, Lochs, of Water, & Beny Hills,	29	3	31	
Total of Lot III.	1384	3	12	14
Total	6202	3	26	140

The Bear is converted at 12s. and the Meat at 1s. being under the medium of the last seven years price.

N. B. There are about 300 acres of the moor-land above, as in lot 2d, which will afterwards be divided amongst the three lots. And as the above measurements have been taken from a plan made in 1782, considerable portions of what is here stated as outfield, have since been improved and converted into infield, and parts of the muir and pasture since likewise brought into tillage.

The whole lands are at present very low rented, and few of the leases sublet after Whitunday 1799, when a great advance of rent may be depended on. A small part of the property is in the natural possession of the proprietor, upon which there is a moderate value put, but the whole does not exceed L. 44 sterling, including the value of part of the shell dung in the town of Colliestown attached to the lands.

The lands lie along the sea coast for more than seven miles and on both sides of the great road leading from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Wateride. The fourth part within fourteen English miles of the former, and the north part within ten of the latter. The new turnpike road from Aberdeen to Peterhead by Elbow, passes within 1½ English miles of the Ferry at Wateride; and it has been proposed to have a branch road to run from thence in nearly a direct line by Ythan Lodge, to join this new road, which can be done at little expense. The present road from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Wateride, runs through the centre of lot 1st for more than three miles, and afterwards continues two miles as the march betwixt lots 2d and 3d, in nearly a parallel line to the sea, and at no part more than 1½ English miles distant from it. A great part of this road has been repaired of late at a considerable expense, and is one of the best to be met with in the country.

The river Ythan, which is navigable for a considerable way up, runs along the fourth extremity of the property for more than two miles, and is much used for shipping of meal and grain, and coal and lime can be got there almost at any time. The north parts of the property have the advantage of being within three English miles of the harbour of Wardhill, to which there is ready communication by good roads, and where coal and lime can also be had, and grain and meal put on ship board during the summer season without danger or risk; and as very little expense will improve this harbour, the proprietors of land in that neighbourhood intend to make it safe for vessels of 100 tons burden at any season of the year.

There are two corn mills upon lot 1st, and two upon lot 2d, all well supplied with water in the driest seasons of the year, and there is a convenient situation for erecting one upon lot 3d, where great supply of water can also be constantly had. Upon different parts of lots 1st and 2d there are likewise many fine situations for erecting machinery to be wrought by water. The mill of Leask, on lot 2d, has a valuable thrilage upon the lands of two neighbouring proprietors to the extent of twelve ploughs labouring; and from the improvements making upon these estates, the thrilage will in the course of a few years be considerably increased. This mill was very lately built, and is one of the completest in the county.

There is lying in the heart of the estate a range of small hills, containing inexhaustible stores of limestone and limestone gravel, part of which is included into each lot; and there is also upon many of the farms great variety of a fine shelly sand, of calcareous nature; all of which are found to be very valuable manures. The gravel lies to the very surface, and is mixed with the limestone in size from one to eight or ten pounds weight; the calcareous sand is likewise very easily got at.

The fish town of Colliestown, situated on lot 1st, consisting of about 60 families, is a great acquisition to the property, by supplying the inhabitants with abundance of fish at a cheap rate, and producing large quantities of manure yearly for the improvement of the land, namely, shell dung. There is also a good harbour there that will admit vessels of 80 tons burden. Another fish town lies about a mile further north, situated within 3d lot. The Loch of Slains, lying in the middle of the land, covering about 54 acres, well forested with pike and perch, is a great ornament to the property.

The whole estate lies completely connected, being bounded upon the east and south by the German Ocean and river Ythan, and the well and north boundaries with the neighbouring heritors are very regular. It comprises about 7-8ths of the united parishes of Slains and Furvie, the patronage of which will be attached to lot 1st; and to this lot will also be attached the right of salmon fishing in the sea, north from Ythan mouth.

Upon the fourth exposure, prospects of the sea, and views of the river Ythan and adjacent country; particularly on the banks of that river, north from the kirk, and near the great Loch.

An estate with so many natural advantages is seldom to be had, such a large proportion of the property being adapted for coming under the plough, and being so obviously capable of the highest improvement from the variety of operating manures within itself; besides the convenience of so readily importing others, and exporting the produce of the ground. A small part of the estate has been put into a state of melioration within these few years by past; and the soil is amply repaying the tenants for any little improvements that have been made by them; they are all in a thriving way, and no arrears due.

For the convenience of purchasers the price will be made payable by installments; and there will be no objection to subdivide any of the above lots, provided it does not materially affect the arrangement already made upon the estate.

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